

DODGE CITY TIMES.

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THRICE REDEEMED.

No one not an active witness or participant, can form an adequate idea of the interest manifested in the usual "spring election" in Dodge City. The entire population of the city—men and women—were under the impulse of the excitement. The grand achievement must be an immense gratification. The result was such as every good citizen desired, through the mistaken judgment of some people led them to follow the wrong course. However, the election is over, and any bad feelings growing out of the heated contest may be softened by the lapse of time.

Weeks and months before had the preliminaries been arranged for the issue on Monday last. Days and weeks had the preparations been going on for carrying out the programme of the two parties in the contest. Nightly meetings and caucuses until the very hour of the election were had, and both parties went en masse to the polls—both parties eagerly seeking the selection of the third judge of the election to be chosen by voice of the people. On one corner met the Deger party, on another corner met the Harris party. Before 8 o'clock, the hour of opening the polls both factions went to the poll house. The Deger party outnumbered the other faction, and chose the judge of election. Then the fray began—all day long stood one hundred men at the polls, hotly and earnestly contesting the character of the voter. No such election was ever before held in Dodge City. No election before ever created the enthusiasm, the ardor or the interest. Three hundred and fifty seven votes were polled—the largest number ever polled in the city precinct. But the earnestness and enthusiasm of the contest had drawn out all of the available and unavailable votes. And though the legal battle raged hotly, earnestly and fiercely, yet it was carried on peaceably and in apparently good spirit.

While the newspaper part formed the interesting feature of the contest, the climax was reached by the distribution of a scurrilous circular in the morning, a sheet apparently having no definite paternity—having no imprint and no clue to its authorship. It had the contrary effect intended by its authors. Conceived in iniquity and born in obscurity, fatherless and friendless, the bantling was derided and mocked. It was unfit for decency's sake. The sensible man despised it. As it was brought out in loathsome, so it sank in oblivion. It brightened and encouraged the friends of the Deger ticket. It massed them. It bid them do their duty honestly, earnestly and fearlessly. And by their fruits they are known. Seventy-one majority for Larry E. Deger is the argument which met the lying, the abuse and the infamy gotten up to bolster a weak cause. And Burns, too. And he got there by a handsome majority, only falling six votes behind the vote for Mr. Deger. Burns is the proudest man in Dodge. His cause is vindicated, and he has deep concern in the future of the town. The ungodly, the wayfaring and the unruly may well stand in mortal dread of the mill in the police court. It grinds slowly but it grinds exceedingly fine. No one ever felt the halter draw in Mr. Burns' court with a good opinion of this arbitrator of justice. And Burns is the kind of man the law-abiding people want.

The issue was plain and the result was accepted philosophically. What else can be done! That is the commendable part of the ordinary Dodge citizen. There is no use, in his judgment, carrying the war beyond the borders of Africa, after the struggle is ended, and the Africans are slain.

The people of Dodge City responded to the call, and right royally did they do their duty. The victory is a glorious one. The

people feel that they did their duty, and were led to this victory under good generalship and wise counsel. May every good and law-abiding citizen feel the power of Monday's work. Mr. Deger will give the citizens of Dodge City satisfaction in the administration of the affairs of the town. His administration will be a strong one. We need the strong arm of the law, and we need this protection by the hands of an officer, who is fearless in the discharge of his trust, and who will treat friend and foe alike, the rich and poor without favor or distinction.

The true city issue was whisky vs. whisky or Indian fight Indian, in which the Globe had no particular interest, but could quietly stand by and watch the result, which was sure to prove beneficial to the best interests of this city. The more fight among Indians the less Indians.—Ford County Globe.

The above statement is an insult to the people of Dodge City, and especially to the citizens who favored the election of the successful ticket. It is an insult to the readers of the Globe, for that paper last week contained several paid articles and communications favoring the election of the opposition ticket. The Globe editor in person attended the caucuses of the opposition, and certainly manifested considerable concern in the election. But to class the supporters of the successful ticket as drunken savages, is a reproach upon the industrious and respectable people generally. What does P. G. Reynolds, F. C. Zimmermann, F. J. Durand, H. B. Slaven, R. E. Rice, M. Collar, H. T. Drake, George Eyre, O. Marsh, Jake Collar, V. Carson, P. W. Beamer, R. W. Evans, J. Kinnel, A. Dienst, J. S. Marcus, J. H. Crawford, L. K. McIntyre, George S. Emerson, J. D. Roy, S. Mullendore, J. S. Welch, and many others think of the stigma of the Globe! It is an insult to those men who contributed to the Globe campaign fund. It is an insult to the people of Dodge, whether they sell whisky or drink whisky. It classes our people as blood-thirsty savages. No one quicker than the editor of the Globe would extend the palm of his hand for the contents of a contribution box. He would make it appear that he stood alone and aloof in the contest, thus exhibiting ingratitude and a lack of moral courage. A man who is found skulking away in time of danger has no place among men. He had better take up his abode where the lion roareth and the whang-doodle mourneth, in the mountains of Hepsidam—and gnaw a file before he goes there.

"A few days ago C. J. Mildey and James McGrew, stockmen, were murdered by Mexicans in the state of Tamaulipas. They had gone to that country to purchase horses, and had an interpreter with them. They had purchased four head, which enabled the Mexicans to know that they had money. They were followed, and with their interpreter, brutally assassinated and robbed. This and similar instances should serve as a warning to stockmen and others that it is nothing more than offering an inducement to be murdered to carry large sums of money over the country." The above is from the Fort Worth Live Stock Journal. Charley Mildy was a late resident of Dodge City. He was a herder in the employ of John Mueller for a long time, and for a short time kept saloon.

A young man in Detroit has been engaged to five different girls, and hasn't eaten a Sunday supper at home for nine years. His object is not matrimony, but to save his poor old father table expenses.

The Legislature (Democratic) of Missouri has passed a high license law and her Democratic Governor has approved it. What next?

INTERESTING TO KANSAS.

The Secretary of the Interior has addressed the following important and interesting letter to the commissioner of the general land office in regard to the occupation of large tracts of Indian lands by stockmen:

SIR—You transmit for my consideration and action a petition and resolutions of citizens of Barber county, Kansas, relative to the unlawful enclosing of large tracts of Osage Indian lands in said county, amounting in all to about 20,000 acres, and sundry affidavits in corroboration of the alleged facts, and showing that among others one John McKittick, and one Andrews, his partner, have inclosed for grazing purposes a tract of about 6,000 acres subject to preemption, and by such enclosure and by persons in illegal occupation of such tracts to prevent their settlement by threats and violence have prevented bona fide settlement on the enclosed tract. You also state that like inclosures are believed to exist in adjoining counties and recommend that speedy action be taken for the relief of settlers intending to locate on such enclosed lands and that the fences be removed. I need not advise you that enclosures of the character described are unauthorized and illegal, or that settlement is trespass only and gives no right to the occupant and that such occupancy does not legally exclude bona fide settlement by another. Such trespass on the public land is equally offensive to law and to morals, as if upon private property and lands not legally appropriated are vacant and subject to disposal by whomsoever legally applies for them.

Until settlement is made under the settlement laws, there is no objection to the grazing of cattle or cutting of hay on government land provided such unappropriated lands are left open to all alike. To allow a few wealthy stockmen to fence these lands, and thus not only practically withdraw them from the operation of the settlement laws, but thus deprive men of small means of the advantage of acquiring settlement, will not be allowed under any pretense whatever. Attempts, therefore, by threats of violence will be discountenanced by this department, and should be by all good citizens. It is immaterial that such enclosures are for stock range purposes. The law recognizes no such purposes. The grazer may as equitably claim any other as the landed property of the government, but neither is permissible. He may have only what is allowed all others. The enclosure of McKittick and Andrews is illegal and against the rights of others who desire to settle or graze their cattle on enclosed tracts. It gives them no exclusive right to such lands, and they cannot thereby or by threats of violence prevent entrance thereon by others who desire to graze thereon or who desire to enter thereon for any other purpose within the law.

This department will interpose no objection to the destruction of their fences by persons desiring to make bona fide settlements on such enclosed tracts, should McKittick and Andrews endeavor to prevent the same by their fences or by their threats of violence but will rather lend its influence to its appropriate punishment under the law for their trespass. You will therefore cause them and all others inclosing tracts of the public land beyond that allowed by law to be notified by circular letter that the government will prosecute or otherwise express its disapprobation of their trespass, whenever, after such notice, it shall appear that by such enclosure they prevent settlement on enclosed tracts by persons entitled thereto under the law.

H. M. TELLER,
Secretary.

The gentle voice of the slang monger is no longer heard.

Kinsley people are talking of bringing water into their town from the irrigating ditch, so that trees will grow along the streets.

From the quantity of hides coming into this market at present we are led to believe that the loss of cattle on the range must have been very heavy.—Kinsley Graphic.

The Kansas executive council elected railroad commissioners as follows: L. L. Turner, of Chautauqua county, one year; James Humphrey, of Junction City, two years; Henry Hopkins, present warden of the penitentiary, three years.

The Peabody Gazette says: "The A. T. & S. F. Railroad Company have reduced the number of employees all along the road, and otherwise have reduced expenses. Freight of all kinds, between this place and Kansas City, have also been reduced about three cents per hundred pounds."

John H. Dutton, and old bachelor, lives all alone in Sheleburne, Vt., does his own cooking, is general shoemaker, harnessmaker, carpenter, makes his own clothes and expends his spare moments in piecing up bed-quilts, his last quilt contained 15,376 pieces three quarters of an inch square.

The advance sheets of the annual report of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad show that the system now comprises 2,620 miles; net earnings, \$6,421,000, to which is added receipts, rentals, land grants and income bonds, making the aggregate net receipts \$7,230,000; dividends paid, \$3,325,000; surplus for the year, \$1,088,390. Of the 2,620 miles nearly 1,700 are laid with steel rails; equipments, 1,000 passenger cars, 348 locomotives. There is no floating debt.

Those stupid people who against the teachings of science and revelations of fact persist in denying the beneficial and beneficent effects of vaccination, had better try whether the following facts and figures can be grasped by their narrow comprehension. A return has been made showing the comparative small-pox death-rate among vaccinated and unvaccinated persons in London during the year ending May 29th, 1881, and we find that of all ages the deaths per million of vaccinated persons was 90; of unvaccinated, 3,350. Under 20 years of age the deaths of the vaccinated were 61 per million; of the unvaccinated, 4,520; while under five years of age the figures appear as 49 and 5,950 per million. It must be remembered that in the period mentioned there was no epidemic, or the figures would have shown up in still more striking contrast.—Ex.

Ex-Secretary Schurz, who, like Secretary Teller, believes that not a few Indian tribes may be civilized, does not suggest experiments with the renegade Apaches. The New York Evening Post thus describes the Arizona raiders: "While the 'Agency Indians, in Arizona, who are also Apaches, are quiet and peaceable, a band of Apache renegades, who for many years have led the life of marauders, alternately running from the territory of the United States into Mexico, and from Mexico to the United States, and whom General Crook calls 'the worst Indians in the country,' are engaged in a raid on the settlements and mining camps. They are old offenders, who can not be quieted except by extermination." Frontiersmen who do not distinguish between Indians and Apaches, appear to believe that not only the Apaches but all other Indians ought to be exterminated. But this conclusion is hardly logical.